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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/566,666	01/27/2006	Takashi Shirahata	1141/75776	5938
23432	7590	05/19/2009	EXAMINER	
COOPER & DUNHAM, LLP			CONWAY, THOMAS A	
30 Rockefeller Plaza				
20th Floor			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10112			2624	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/566,666	SHIRAHATA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	THOMAS A. CONWAY	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2009.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2009 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/27/2006.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response to the last office action filed 3/19/2009 have been entered and made record of.
2. Applicant's amendments of claims 1, 3-9, 11 and 13-19, filed on 3/19/2009 have been entered and made record of.
3. Applicant's amendments to the drawings, filed on 3/19/2009 have been entered and made record of. The Examiner would like to make note that though the amendments to the drawings overcame the previous objections to the written disclosure, Fig. 14 has been deleted but the disclosure still makes reference to the Figure.
4. In view of the Applicant amendments, the objection to the abstract of the disclosure is expressly withdrawn.
5. In view of the Applicant amendments, the objection to the abstract of the disclosure is withdrawn
6. In view of the Applicant amendments, the rejections of claims 1, 3-9, 11 and 13-19 under 35 U.S.C. 112 is expressly withdrawn. Examiner would like to make note that the Applicant did not address the antecedent basis issue in claims 2 and 12, thus claims 2 and 12 still remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 for the same reasons as stated in the original non-final office action filed 12/19/2008.
7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Drawings

8. The drawings are objected to because the figure 14 is mentioned initially in the drawing list found in the written disclosure but is not further developed in the disclosure. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application or appropriate amendment to the written disclosure. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

9. **Claim 2** recites the limitation “the bifurcation” on page 2, line 1. Claim 2 recites the limitation “the plurality or the cross-sections” on page 2, line 3. Claim 2 recites the limitation “the shortest distance of the opposed peripheral portion” on page 2, lines 6-7.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitations in this claim. There is a similar issue with **Claim 12**. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 6, 11, 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Giger et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2001/0043729 A1, "Giger") in view of Konoshima et al. (US Pub No 2002/0076108 A1: hereafter "Konoshima").

10. **Regarding claims 1 and 11**, Giger discloses a medical image diagnosis support device and method (claim 36), comprising: an organ region setting means for setting the organ regions from the medical images of the subject being obtained by a medical imaging device (claim 1, line 3); a lesion detecting means for detecting the existence of the lesion of the organ region from the result of comparing a reference value being stored by a reference value storing means with the deformation degree being calculated by a deformation degree calculating means (claim 1, lines 6-7); and an informing means for visually and/or auditorily informing the existence of the lesions of the organ region being detected by the detecting means (claim 1, lines 13-14), but fails to disclose a deformation calculating means for calculating a degree of deformation from normal shapes of the organ regions being set by the organ region setting means or a reference value storing means for storing the deformation degree of the organ region as a reference value, though he does compare the feature characteristics (which can include shape (Col. 6, line 4) of an organ region of interest with images with known diagnoses, benign or what might be considered normal being one of the diagnoses (Col. 1, line 24)).

Konoshima in the same field of image processing, discloses a deformation calculating means for calculating a degree of deformation from normal shapes of the

regions being set by the region setting means, and, a reference value storing means for storing the deformation degree as a reference value (Para [0115]). The deformation correction unit uses the results from the comparison of the template (or what is considered a normal shape, what the image supplied is being compared to) and the image supplied to update or store the deformation degree to the template. Comparison to a standard value, in Konoshima's case, an image to a template representing a norm is well known in the art to supply information relating to deviation from the norm, storing that deviation to a reference value is often done to track incremental movements or growths in the case of any movement over time. This type of tracking would relate well to measuring tumor growths to either a reference image of benign tumor (as mentioned by Giger in Col. 1, line 24) or to measure progress of treatment in viewing a tumor in a patient over the course of time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to include in the device and method of Giger, the ability to calculate a degree of deformation from normal shapes of organ regions being set by an organ region setting means and a reference value storing means for storing the deformation degree of the organ region as a reference value, as suggested by Konoshima, in order to better track the growth of tumors, whose growth rates can be associated with diagnosing malignancy or reaction to treatment.

11. **Regarding claims 3 and 13**, the combination of Giger and Konoshima disclose a medical image diagnosis support device and method of claims 1 and 11. Giger further

discloses, wherein the reference value storing means stores a plurality of templates according to the deformation degree of the organ region (paragraph [0011], lines 7-9).

12. **Regarding claims 6 and 16**, the combination of Giger and Konoshima disclose a medical image diagnosis support device and method of claims 1 and 11. Giger further discloses, wherein the informing means informs the existence of a lesion visually by displaying it through colors or movement in displayed images (claim 4).

Claims 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giger and Konoshima, in view of Greenberg et al. (US 6,301,498 B1: "Greenberg").

13. **Regarding claims 2 and 12**, while Giger and Konoshima disclose a medical image diagnosis support device and method of claims 1 and 11, their combination fails to disclose the limitations of claims 2 and 12.

Greenberg discloses the means of detecting the bifurcation of the previously calculated organ region (Col. 10, lines 17-21); a means for creating the plurality of the cross-sections of the organ region being diverged by the bifurcation being detected by the detecting means (Fig. 6d); and a distance calculating means for calculating the shortest distance of the opposed peripheral portion between each of the plurality of cross-sectional images being created (Col. 2, lines 36-42), and wherein the lesion

detecting means detects the existence of a lesion in the organ region based on the shortest distance of the opposed peripheral portion between the plurality of the cross-sectional images being calculated by the distance calculating means (Col. 3, lines 45-47).

Giger's disclosure was detailed with specific reference to mammographic details but as he mention in paragraph [0070], the elements of his invention can be implemented for other medical images, such as chest radiography, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging. Acknowledgement that these other types of imaging is acceptable, suggests that the details of that imaging could encompass terms or structures not explicitly mentioned in the Giger patent, such as, "organ", "bifurcation", "viscera" and "lumen".

Since examination of internal organs and other localized structures are available as per Giger's disclosure, then the examination of these would be specific to their featured characteristics (See Giger, claim 1). Since lesions, stenosis and the like are often characterized by constriction or narrowing of a structure under inspection (specific to Greenberg's examination of arteries), examination of the geometric attributes of the suspect region would be an obvious endeavor (Greenberg, Col. 3, lines 18-25). Giger doesn't specifically mention using cross-sectional images since his invention was dealing with mammography, but examination of other internal organs was known in the art at the time of the invention, to frequently deal with cross-sectional images or "slices".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include in the device and method as outlined by Giger

and Konoshima, the means as outlined by Greenberg, for detecting the bifurcation of the previously calculated organ region; a means for creating the plurality of the cross-sections of the organ region being diverged by the bifurcation being detected by the detecting means; and a distance calculating means for calculating the shortest distance of the opposed peripheral portion between each of the plurality of cross-sectional images being created, and wherein the lesion detecting means detects the existence of a lesion in the organ region based on the shortest distance of the opposed peripheral portion between the plurality of the cross-sectional images being calculated by the distance calculating means, in order to examine other internal structures other than mammarys.

14. **Regarding claims 4 and 14**, while Giger and Konoshima disclose a medical image diagnosis support device and method of claims 1 and 11, their combination fails to disclose the limitations of the instant claims.

Greenberg does disclose a cross-sectional image calculating means for calculating the cross-sectional images that are orthogonal to axial direction of the organ region (Fig. 5A); and an extracting means for extracting the lumen and the exterior of the organ region from the cross-sectional images being calculated from the cross-sectional image calculating means (Fig. 5E); and calculates the degree of deformation of the lumen and the exterior of the organ region being extracted by the extracting means (Col. 8, lines 40-54)

Therefore, for the same reasons as stated in the presentation of claims 2 and 12 (see above), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include in the device and method as outlined by Giger and Konoshima, the means as outlined by Greenberg, for calculating the cross-sectional images that are orthogonal to axial direction of the organ region; and an extracting means for extracting the lumen and the exterior of the organ region from the cross-sectional images being calculated from the cross-sectional image calculating means; and calculates the degree of deformation of the lumen and the exterior of the organ region being extracted by the extracting means, in order to examine other internal structures other than mammarys.

15. **Regarding claims 5 and 15**, while Giger and Konoshima disclose a medical image diagnosis support device and method of claims 1 and 11, their combination fails to disclose the limitations of the instant claims.

Greenberg discloses a means for extracting the hollow viscera out of the organ region being set by the organ region setting means (Col. 5, lines 11-30); a notable region setting means for setting the notable region of the hollow viscera being extracted by the extracting means (Col. 9, lines 19-24); and a means for creating the cross-sectional images of the hollow viscera being extracted by the extracting means based on the notable region being set by the notable region setting means (Col. 9, lines 14-18), and wherein the lesion detecting means detects the existence of the lesion of the

organ region based on the deformation degree of the cross-sectional images of the hollow viscera being created by the creating means (Col. 19, lines 13-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include in the device and method as outlined by Giger and Konoshima, to include a means for extracting the hollow viscera out of the organ region being set by the organ region setting means; a notable region setting means for setting the notable region of the hollow viscera being extracted by the extracting means; and a means for creating the cross-sectional images of the hollow viscera being extracted by the extracting means based on the notable region being set by the notable region setting means, and wherein the lesion detecting means detects the existence of the lesion of the organ region based on the deformation degree of the cross-sectional images of the hollow viscera being created by the creating means, in order to facilitate the examination of other internal organs other than a mammary, as Giger specifically details.

16. **Regarding claims 7 and 17**, Giger and Konoshima disclose all the limitations of claims 6 and 16, upon which the instant claims are dependent. Giger also discloses a visual presentation that highlights the lesion candidate portions being detected by the lesion detecting means on the images (Claim 4), but the combination of Giger and Konoshima fail to disclose the visual presentation to the examiner being executed by displaying cross-sectional images.

Greenberg discloses visually presenting cross-sectional images to an examiner (Claim 11: means for expressing the X-ray intensity for each X-ray image as lumen functions across an artery cross section).

Incorporating the teachings of Greenberg, allows for discriminating the details of the region of interest in such a way that would facilitate identification of lesions of other organs other than mammarys in Giger and Konoshima's method. Lesions and stenosis of organs have geometric characteristics such as constriction that a cross-sectional image would present in a more obvious manner. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Greenberg to Giger and Konoshima's device and method.

17. **Regarding claims 9 and 19**, Giger and Konoshima disclose the limitations of claims 1 and 11, but fail to disclose the limitations of claim 9 and 19.

Greenberg discloses a cross-section extracting means for extracting the cross sections from the feature quantity of the hollow viscera on the tomographic images being obtained by the medical imaging device (Col. 1, lines 30-33: Greenberg does this using lumen functions.); a physical quantity calculating means for calculating the physical quantity including the radius, degree of circularity, and gravity point of the hollow viscera on the hollow viscera cross-sections being extracted by the extracting means (Col. 3, lines 19-25: analysis of a cross-sectional area could produce radius,

degree of circularity as well as gravity point (understood to be a center point)) ; an ROI calculating means for calculating the region of interest based on the physical quantity being calculated by the physical quantity calculating means (col. 3, lines 26-30); a 3-dimensional image creating means for creating the 3-dimensional images of the hollow viscera from the tomographic images including the cross sections of the hollow viscera being extracted by the cross section extracting means within the region of interest being calculated by the ROI calculating means (Claim 1 : reconstructing the lumen functions to create a three-dimensional image); and an image displaying means for displaying the 3-dimensional images being created by the 3-dimensional image creating means (Abstract: lines 7-8; see also Fig. 3A).

Incorporating the teachings of Greenberg, allows for analysis and display of results in a non-mammary thoracic examination in Giger's method. As Giger mentions, his methods of mammary examination can also be used to examine other thoracic elements as Greenberg's method does, using appropriate terms and methods. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Greenberg to Giger and Konoshima's device and method.

Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Giger and Konoshima, in view of Heilbrun et al. (U.S. Pub. No.:20010039421 A1,"Heilbrun") and in further view of Mault (U.S. Pub. No.: 200110044588 A1,"Mault").

18. **Regarding claims 8 and 18**, Giger and Konoshima disclose all the limitations of claims 1 and 11. Giger further discloses displaying the existence of a lesion to an examiner (Claim 4) but fails to disclose the presentation in a voice and sound format.

Heilbrun discloses notification by a computer in a voice format (Page 8, lines 6-10). While Heilbrun's notification is regarding the position the position of the operative portion of an instrument relative to structures of interest, it is the goal to notify the operator of relevant information that is important. In Heilbrun's invention, the relevant information that needs to be related to the examiner is the position of the operative portion of an instrument, while in Giger's invention, the relevant information is the notification of the location of a lesion. Giving auditory notification to an operator of some type of event which is in the interest of the operator to notice is an obvious method that is used in many arts.

Mault discloses notification of a certain event using both display and sound (Paragraph [0016], lines 1-6). Notification by sound is an obvious variation of using voice alerts since voice is an organized set of sounds relating to speech, therefore, the use of voice in itself is the use of sound.

Incorporating the teachings of Heilbrun and Mault, allows for improving the notification of the location of a lesion to an examiner in Giger and Konoshima's device and method. Auditory notification, additional to any visual notification (as there is in Giger's invention: claim 4) would improve the efficiency of drawing an examiner's attention to the location of a lesion. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Heilbrun and Mault to Giger and Konoshima's device and method.

Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giger and Konoshima, in view of Greenberg and in further view of Knoplioch (U.S. Patent Number: 6643533, "Knoplioch").

19. **Regarding claims 10 and 20**, while Giger and Konoshima, in combination with Greenberg disclose the limitations of claims 9 and 19, they fail to disclose the limitations of claims 10 and 20.

Knoplioch discloses a center-line calculating means for calculating the center line of the hollow viscera based on the gravity point of the hollow viscera cross sections being calculated by the physical quantity calculating means (Col. 6, lines 31-34), wherein the image display means displays the center line being calculated by the center-line calculating means together with the 3-dimensional images being created by the 3-dimensional image creating means (Col. 3, lines 22-24; with reference to Fig. 4 -

See also: Col. 5, lines 18-23).

Incorporating the teachings of Knoplioch, allows for geometrical display of the organs under scrutiny with reference to a centerline which would facilitate critical analysis of any objects of interest in Giger, Konoshima and Greenberg's device and method. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Knoplioch to the combination of Giger, Konoshima and Greenberg's device and method.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Matsugu et al. (US 6,167,167) discloses an image extraction method which segments background and foreground, shadow removal and region growing based on characteristics of neighboring pixels.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS A. CONWAY whose telephone number is (571)270-5851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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